



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Plegadis guarana at Stockton, Cal.—Mr. Clark's interesting article on Migration of Certain Shore Birds in the April *Auk* reminds me of a remarkable flight of *Plegadis guarana* past Stockton, May 5, 6, 7, 1879, during a gale from the northwest that lasted three days. During this time from 4000 to 5000 of these birds flew north. They followed the eastern edge of the tule marsh as nearly as the strong wind would allow them to, going by sinuous flight up and down, to the right and left, with few wing strokes. I have never seen so many of these birds in any other year.

The tule marsh west of and very near Stockton at that time had a width from east to west of about twenty miles, and was a resort at all times of numerous water birds, of which few are seen since the marsh has been reclaimed and cultivated. The willows on the banks of the river and sloughs were excellent collecting grounds during the spring migration, much better than at present, owing partly, I think, to the English sparrow which has nearly *possessed* the country about Stockton. During this flight of *Plegadis* a great many *Dendrocygna fulva* went north over a slough about half a mile west of the route over which *Plegadis* flew, both species keeping on their respective routes during the three days' flight.—L. BELDING, *Stockton, Cal.*

Note on Food of Gray-crowned Leucosticte.—While I was crossing the Western Divide of the southern Sierra, just north of the Saw-tooth in the vicinity of Mineral King, in the latter part of June, 1904, I saw a considerable number of *Leucosticte tephrocotis*. They were running about over the snow-drifts which extended from the Pass north of Saw-tooth to Lake Columbine and were very busy catching the twelve-spotted lady-bird. I could see many little holes through the snow and wondered if the lady-birds had made them.—W. F. DEAN, *Three Rivers, Cal.*

[Additional evidence of the inadequacy of the so-called "warning marks" of lady birds!—ED.]

Helminthophila sordida at Haywards, Cal.—Two specimens in my collection, No. 19, male, Jan. 25, 1881, and No. 2087, Feb. 8, 1899, measure respectively, in millimeters; length of skin 119 and 120; wing, 59 (both); tail, 47 and 49; culmen, 11 and 12. No. 2087 was taken from a gum tree early one morning after a heavy rain storm with three *H. c. lutescens*. No. 19 is very highly colored, particularly the greenish yellow of rump and upper tail coverts. The crown patch is a deep orange green covering the whole head. The February bird is dusker, almost smoky, the crown patch being hardly distinguishable. This species may be looked for in the spring migration, particularly on wooded slopes of north hill-sides. This record is the most northern.—W. OTTO EMERSON, *Haywards, Cal.*

Scaled Partridge at Pueblo, Colorado.—While waiting for a train at Pueblo, Colorado, on July 7, 1904. Mr. Bailey and I explored the outskirts of the town. In a twenty acre park of grass and newly planted trees on the edge of the city we found Arkansas flycatchers, western wood pewees, house finches, a meadowlark, a yellow warbler, and a western chipping sparrow, while a pair of Bullock orioles were feeding grown young. Just outside the park but in a typical desert patch of tree cactus and grease brush where mockingbirds, mourning doves, lark sparrows, and nighthawks were seen, we flushed a scaled partridge (*Callipepla squamata*.) As we followed, it scudded along and then burst into short flights, when crowded circling back on set, curved wings to the place where it had first been flushed, suggesting that it might have a family in the vicinity.

In his Birds of Colorado, Prof. Cooke states that the scaled partridges which were formerly "common along the cedars on the higher arid lands back from the river . . . have been working towards the cultivated lands along the river," in the winter of 1899-1900 becoming "in the vicinity of Rocky Ford more common than the bobwhite." (Birds of Colorado, State Agr. Coll. Bull. 56, 1900, 202.) They have also been recorded from the neighborhood of Denver, so the Pueblo record merely serves to help fill in the line of their extending range.—FLORENCE MERRIAM BAILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

Notes from Cochise Co., Ariz.: Purple Gallinule.—During the second week of June, 1904, a purple gallinule (*Ionoris martinica*) alighted on the lawn of one of the residences in Tombstone, where a hose was playing. It appeared very much exhausted and drank greedily which seemed to revive it somewhat. We watched it for sometime running around on the grass and then as it showed no inclination or ability to fly we caught it. It died during the night, however. A friend here who saw the bird said he caught one in an exhausted condition at Cochise Stronghold in the Dragoon Mts., in the month of April, 1903. He kept the bird alive for several days.—FRANK C. WILLARD, *Tombstone, Ariz.*

Date of Arrival of Purple Martin at Stockton, Cal.—I have several records of the arrival of *Progne subis hesperia* in the spring at Stockton, that are earlier than at any locality on the Pacific Coast, from Cape San Lucas northward. The first male arrived on the following dates: March 1, 1879; March 6, 1885; March 5, 1886; March 9, 1900; March 7, 1903; March 2, 1905. On the last date a male and female were seen on their favorite perch near a nesting site which this pair had probably used several summers and are nesting in this summer. I first saw the species at San Jose del Cabo, April 29, 1882, and according to Mr. Brewster it did not arrive in the Cape Region of Lower California until April 29, 1887. The Cape Region is about 1200 miles south of Stockton. *Progne* probably arrives at Stockton by Tehachapi Pass or by some other interior route.—L. BELDING *Stockton, Cal.*

Curious Situation for Nest of Ash-throated Flycatcher.—In June, 1903, I found a pair of *Myiarchus c. cinerascens* which had taken up quarters in the stub of an old willow, some sixteen inches in diameter and three feet high, which stood at the end of a watering-trough for cattle. I would not have taken any notice of it if the bird had not flown from the nest, which was situated in the hollow stump about eighteen inches deep and was made wholly of cows' hair. The eggs were within about two days of hatching. The top of the stub was about twenty inches above the trough and the end of it had been polished to a glossy smoothness where cattle had used it as a scratching post. This did not apparently alarm the flycatchers, as I spent sometime watching them fly in and out. I pulled the stump off and it now acts as a wren's home in one of our garden pepper trees.—W. OTTO EMERSON, *Haywards, Cal.*

A Bird's Roost.—A tall eucalyptus tree which had grown beside my barn for the past twenty-five years had to be removed. It was cut down while I was away during the day, but on my return at dusk I was attracted by a lot of *Junco hyemalis pinosus*, *Dendroica auduboni*, and *Zonotrichia l. nuttalli* flying about the barn in great bewilderment. They were coming in from all directions and would fly to where they had been used to roosting, but their lodging house was gone. They came by fours and more, hovering in mid-air, and fluttered about in circles, then alighted on the barn which stood within three feet of the fallen tree. Many dodged down into the cypress hedge in front of the barn, keeping up short flights to the fallen tree as it lay in the road. Many were perched on the electric wires for some minutes as if meditating on being turned out of their roosting place.

This tree measured 135 feet in height and had been a land-mark to the locality, being very symmetrical in body and beautifully crowned with foliage. Every year, both summer and winter it was a great congregating place for birds. Orioles, hummers, house finches and gold-finches nested among its slender leaves; while during the winter months blue jays screamed at English sparrows, and the meadow lark sought its branches for his morning song. Even hawks and owls sought it for a vantage point. What numbers of nests this tree could name had it but words to do so!—W. OTTO EMERSON, *Haywards, Cal.*

Dendroica æstiva rubiginosa at Haywards, Cal.—The following is a list of *Dendroica æ. rubiginosa* in my collection. Measurements are in millimeters.

No.	Sex	Locality	Date	Length	Wing	Tail	Culmen
1030	♀	Monterey, Cal.	Sept. 28, 1896	112	59	44	10
1453	♂	Haywards, Cal.	Sept. 8, 1897	118	60	47	10
2442	♀	Haywards, Cal.	Sept. 29, 1900	116	60	48	11
2431	♀	Haywards, Cal.	Sept. 20, 1900	115	59	46	10
3110	♀	Haywards, Cal.	Oct. 8, 1901	112	59	46	11
3107	♂	Haywards, Cal.	Oct. 5, 1901	116	60	44	10
3386	♂	Haywards, Cal.	Sept. 30, 1902	112	58	41	11
1913	♀	Haywards, Cal.	Oct. 4, 1898		58	46	
1923	♀	Haywards, Cal.	Oct. 7, 1898		59	50	
2425	♀	Haywards, Cal.	Sept. 14, 1898		58	52	

The last three skins were sent to Mr. Grinnell (See CONDOR, Jan. 1901, p. 15) as being *H. celata lutescens*, the back easily misleading one as to their identity. So far I have been unable to note or take the Alaska yellow warbler in the spring migration. It is only a fall migrant in this locality, and then one must be on the alert, before sunrise, to note them as they silently move through the trees, feeding. Only three of the specimens were taken among the willows along the creek side; the others were found feeding in pepper trees. This warbler seems to return from the north following the first fall rains of September and October. By the latter part of July the young and adults of *æstiva* have all left this vicinity. *Wilsonia p. chryseola* lingers a month or so longer, and then one will find moving through the live oaks *D. townsendi*, *D. nigrescens*, *D. auduboni*, and perhaps the rare *D. occidentalis*.—W. OTTO EMERSON, *Haywards, Cal.*